

The Trial of Dr. Lardner.

Our London papers by the steamers, are largely occupied with the extraordinary trial of Dr. Lardner, the celebrated writer and lecturer on the steam engine, who some time since ran away with the wife of Capt. Heavieside. It was stated by the counsel for the plaintiff, that the unhappy lady was the daughter of Colonel Spicer, formerly of the 12th Light Dragoons, and since residing at the Chateau de Capoture, in the parish of Outreau, Boulogne. In the year 1823, Mr. Heavieside, the plaintiff, whose mother was a sister of Colonel Spicer's, went to Boulogne, and for the first time saw Miss Mary Spicer, his first cousin, or, in the event of her not being of age, then she was to be entitled absolutely to the whole of the reversionary interest. She was likewise entitled to the reversion of £13,000, upon the death of her father. Shortly after their marriage they went on the continent, and upon their return they resided for some time at Saunders' Lodge, Oakhampton, Buckinghamshire, and about ten years ago came to reside in Brunswick square, Brighton, where they had since kept up an establishment, and moved in the first circles of society. They appeared to be devoted to each other, and their union gave rise to that strong cement of the affections, children. Mr. and Mrs. Heavieside had two girls and a boy; the eldest girl was 14 years of age, the second 13, and the boy 6 years old. The plaintiff was a fond father and a loving husband. In this life they could expect to find happiness, the jury would imagine that would be found in such a home as this; but in an evil hour the defendant made his appearance among them. He came to Brighton about some literary pursuit, and his reputation as a man of science was a passport into society. He obtained an introduction to the plaintiff, and unhappily for him, was received as a visitor of his house. There was nothing in his conduct, his age, or his appearance, to induce the suspicion that he was a dangerous visitor. Captain Heavieside was in the habit of attending to his magisterial duties at the Town Hall, and he was also one of the directors of the Brighton railway. During his absence from home the defendant had the opportunity of visiting Mrs. Heavieside; but so much caution was observed, that the attendants and those constantly about the misguided lady, were unable to discover that any familiarity existed between them, and the witnesses would therefore be unable to point out the beginning of the fatal influence which the defendant possessed over her, and which he exercised in the consummation of his criminal object. Human nature and their own experience would, however, assist them in coming to a conclusion. It was hardly to be believed that the defendant could be carried away by any headstrong feeling, or any impulse of passion, and, therefore, so absurd a defence could not be set up. They knew that there were many approaches to the female heart. A woman who possesses no inordinate share of talent might be misled and deceived from the path of virtue by a person of superior acquirements, who, for sinister purposes, paid deference to her, in order that, when her vanity overcame her reason, he might render like draw his meshes around his victim and make her irretrievably lost. There were the dark and insidious arts that were practised by the defendant, and the jury would be able to trace every web that was designedly thrown around the plaintiff's wife, until she was inextricably surrounded. Mr. Heavieside left Brighton on the 11th of March, and came to London; and on the 13th of the same month Mrs. Heavieside quitted home at an early hour in the morning, stating that she was going on a visit to Mrs. Griville.

We annex a letter written by Mrs. H. immediately after her elopement. It was addressed to her husband:

"Sunday, March 15, 1840.

"I sit down to the painful duty of fulfilling the promise made in my note of Friday.

"I will do it as briefly as the circumstances will permit. You have observed the continued indisposition from which I have suffered for many weeks past, and which I have allowed you to suppose proceeded from bodily illness. My sufferings, however, were of a different nature, and arose from a different cause. They originated in the mind and in the heart. Among the persons introduced to our acquaintance within the last few months was one who, unfortunately for me, produced such an impression upon my heart, as I felt could never be effaced; in the first period of our acquaintance, I flattered myself that the sentiments he inspired were those of friendship merely, and I indulged in his society with unguardedness, and as the event proved, most imprudent freedom; as this, however, was no more than was done by other ladies, by whom his acquaintance and conversation were eagerly sought, and as I never before had reason to distrust myself, I proceeded unapprehensive of the consequences. He departed from Brighton, and the effects of his absence convinced me for the first time of the real state of my heart, and I soon felt that my peace of mind was irretrievably lost. He had never presumed to tell me that I was to him an object of affection. His manner and language were on the contrary, most deferential and respectful. I had seen his every indications of his feelings towards me, more convincing and unequivocal than any which words could convey. In short, without any express communication on the subject, our feelings became mutually known: we felt that every dictate of duty suggested immediate separation and absence. Separation and absence were accordingly tried, and continued until I was driven well nigh to madness.

"I shall not attempt, because the attempt would be unavailable, to describe to you what I suffered; but you have been more constantly with me than your avocations usually permitted you to be, the state of my feelings could not have been concealed from you, and it was only by heartrending efforts that I was enabled to appear cheerful during the brief and distant intervals you passed with me; you know me too well to doubt my truth when I assure you that on more than one occasion I was on the point of attempting to rescue all parties from the evil which menaced them, by removing myself to another world by opium. I struggled—God only knows how I struggled—to subdue this criminal attachment, and to recover sufficient tranquility of mind to enable me to perform my duties as your wife. I wrote to him declaring my resolution to conquer my affection for him; his good feeling and real regard for me prompted him to acquiesce in this course, and he expressed his entire approbation of it. I tried—I failed—the struggle almost cost me my life. I now became fully convinced that I was forever incapable of discharging towards you the duties and offices of a wife, save by the adoption of a course of systematic dissimulation, an unrelenting hypocrisy, from which all my better feelings revolted with loathing and disgust. I felt that the attempt would render my life one continued lie. No course then remained for me but that I should be rescued from the horrors of my position, except either self destruction or to withdraw myself openly from you and resign myself to him who engrossed all my affections; to have adopted the only intermediate measure by indulging in his society, and secretly committing infidelity to you, while I continued to profess the feelings and perform the offices of a wife, was one of which I was altogether incapable. I therefore, after viewing my situation and examining my heart, determined to abandon a position which I could not conscientiously maintain, and I did accordingly, on Friday last, deliberately and advisedly, and not in a moment of excitement, or under any sudden impulse of feeling, leave my house and place myself in the hands of him to whom my affections had been surrendered.

"Need I assure you, that up to the hour I quitted your door, I was never guilty of any act injurious to your honor or incompatible with the vows I had made you. What I have done, I have done openly, and have not added the manna of falsehood and deception to the sin of infidelity. While by this formal confession I place in your hands the power of releasing yourself from the tie which binds me to you, and of preserving the rights of our children from the possible consequence of my act, I am prompted as much by feeling as by duty to declare, most unequivocally, that what I have done has not been caused by any absence of kindness and affection on your part; that, on the contrary, from the day of our marriage to the day of my departure from you, you have been most kind, most tender, and most affectionate, I am deeply sensible that you have deserved a very different return from what I have been in my power to make.

"As I believe and trust that my own conduct, as well as that of the person to whom I am now united has been, up to the hour of my separation from you, such as to afford no ground for objection or suspicion, you cannot, I presume, have any means of knowing who that person is; it is necessary, therefore, that I should inform you that it is Dr. Lardner. Neither he nor myself desire to offer any extenuation, much less defence, of our conduct. We feel it, however, to be only justice to ourselves to say, that we are prepared to suffer all the evils attendant upon a total change in pecuniary circumstances: as the inevitable consequence of the step we have taken; I have come to him destitute of any means of support, and bringing nothing with me but the few articles of dress I had upon my person. He has surrendered a large income which he has for many years enjoyed, arising from his professional labor; banished as he must be, to a foreign country, damaged in character by the very measure which gives me to him, removed from all those connections on which the profitable occupation of his time has hitherto depended, he is at this moment uncertain where, or how he may obtain even that very small income which will suffice to supply our most moderate wants and wishes. Not feeling an exigency like the present, he has not realized any considerable amount of property—nothing, in fact, which can materially aid us in our present position. We were both fully aware of these formidable difficulties and sacrifices; but he felt that a sacrifice, however great, would be most willingly made by him to subvert the evil attendant upon the position which I must assume. Now, in conclusion, I allow me to express a hope that after the first anguish attending this misfortune has been assuaged, you will see that your peace and comfort will be more promoted by my being together, for retaining me without my affection would be like me to you, and you would have the pain of seeing me daily consumed by a hopeless attachment to another, which would eat into my heart until I should be reduced to the mere shadow of myself, and which must, after a brief period, have brought me to the grave. It is not likely that you will feel any disposition to communicate further with me; but, as we still have some common interests, I feel it is my duty to supply you with the means of such communication, should it be necessary. Anything which is addressed to Mrs. Williams, No. 17, Old Burlington street, will be forwarded to me—I believe me still your most sincere and grateful friend.

"MARY HEAVESIDE.

"It is my wish, if you have no objection, that this letter, or a copy of it, should be sent to my father."

The learned counsel of the defendant concluded by expressing a hope that the jury would take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and that they would give such damages as would vindicate the honor and character of the plaintiff, without entailing utter ruin upon the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff—Damages, Eight Thousand Pounds. (£8,000.)

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September 12, 1840.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial.
Geo. G. LEIFER, of Delaware, }

1. Col. John Thompson.
2. Benjamin Mifflin, Frederick Stover.
3. Wm. H. Smith.
4. John P. Steinman.
5. John Dwin, Henry Myers.
6. Daniel Jacoby.
7. Jesse Johnson.
8. Geo. Christman.
9. Wm. Shoener.
10. Henry Dehuff.
11. Henry Logan.

12. Frederick Smith.
13. Charles M'Clure.
14. J. M. Gemmell.
15. G. M. Hollenack.
16. Leonard Pfoutz.
17. John Horton, J.
18. William Pull-on.
19. John Morrison.
20. Westly Frost.
21. Benj. Anderson.
22. William Wilkin.
23. A. K. Wright.
24. John Findlay.
25. Stephen Barlow.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HENRY C. BUCHER,
OVID F. JONES,
JAMES PEAOCK,
BENJAMIN PARKER,
JOHN M. FORSTER,
E. W. HETTER,
MICHAEL BURKE,
JACOB BAAB,
HERMAN ALBRICKS,
PETER HAY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL, } Dauphin.
DAVID LYN H., } Philadelphia.
H. H. VAN AMRINGE, } Pittsburg.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Richard M. Johnson.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. David R. Porter.

FOR CONGRESS.

JOHN SNYDER.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

CHARLES W. HEGINS.

(Who had 14 votes in the Democratic Delegation.)

JESSE C. HORTON.

(Who had 13 votes in the Delegation.)

* Neither candidate having a majority of the whole, the Convention unanimously resolved they would make no nomination but suffer each one to run on his own merits. C. W. Hegins having received the highest number of votes should, according to democratic usages be considered the choice of the party.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

JACOB RHODES.

FOR AUDITOR.

HUGH H. TEATS.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES MERRILL.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH BOUND.

AUDITOR.

ELIDA JOHN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In submitting to the public the first number of the "American," it may be deemed incumbent on us as necessary and proper to make a few observations in relation to the establishment of this press, and the course which its conductors intend to pursue in its publication. The age in which we live has been truly styled the age of improvement, which no power on earth can arrest in its progress. The application of steam to the various purposes of art, and the more recent discovery of smelting iron with anthracite coal, promises to revolutionize results that cannot be too highly estimated.

The great valley of the Susquehanna is soon destined to become the theatre of a new scene of enterprise and industry, which may well excite the astonishment of those who are unacquainted with her inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron.

Her rugged hills and solitary wastes, her dreary deserts, are now eagerly sought after for the coal and iron which they contain, the most valuable minerals in nature. It has been said that England owes her present power and wealth more to her coal and iron than to all other commodities. If so, then Pennsylvania has within her own borders internal treasuries and powers of wealth unsurpassed by the whole Union.

The Shamokin coal region, connected with this place by a rail road 20 miles in length, which a few years since was a solitary wild, untrodden by the foot of man save the solitary hunter in pursuit of game, is now teeming with a busy and industrious population. The town of Shamokin located in the coal region, a new village containing about one hundred houses, has sprung up as if by magic, since that period.

These improvements which are but a commencement of a series of works upon a large scale now in progress, recent as they are, have already given a new life and impetus to this section of our country.

With these views and under these considerations, we, in common with many of our most esteemed fellow citizens, conceived that a well conducted journal, if properly managed, could be rendered highly serviceable to the community. The progress of improvement and the rapid increase of population, indeed, require that the press should not only keep pace with the spirit of enterprise and industry, but as a pioneer lead the way and stimulate to exertion the enterprising and wealthy capitalist.

The establishment of a new press in this place has frequently been spoken of, and was long since in contemplation whenever a favorable opportunity should occur. We believe that period has now arrived.

Our design is to make the American a permanent and useful journal, conveying useful and interesting information to all classes of readers—Conducted with the utmost decorum, its tone and sentiments shall at all times be such, that the most scrupulous parent may place it in the hands of any member of his family with perfect impunity. Low security and violent personal abuse shall be carefully excluded from its columns. And while we shall always be ready and prompt in the expression of our opinions upon matters of public policy, we shall always endeavor to preserve that decorum and extend that courtesy towards our contemporaries and others, that one gentleman has a right to expect from another.

To the interests of the farmers and cultivators of the soil, the bone and sinew of our country, who, in an agricultural point of view, form the basis of all trade, commerce and manufactures, we shall devote a portion of our columns, and spread before them such matter as shall be both useful and entertaining.

To the mechanic and all others, we trust we shall be able to make the American an interesting and instructive journal.

In politics we shall, as we have already announced, support the general and state administration. In advocating the re-election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON to the high stations which they now occupy, and which they have filled with such distinguished abilities, we shall confine ourselves to measures and the principles upon which they are grounded. Reconciliation and low person abuse which the rancor of political warfare never fails to produce, and which we regret to say is indulged in to an almost unlimited extent, by the partisan press of either side, we shall carefully avoid, deeming it not only demoralizing to the community and derogatory to the high character of the press, but unwise, impolitic and unjust.

To our fearless and patriotic Governor David R. Porter, who has thus far identified himself with the true interests of the state, and whose wise and salutary measures have received the approbation of every honest and liberal mind, we shall extend our most cordial support. We have therefore placed his name at the head of our columns, fully confident that the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania will always be found sustaining honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct in a justly valued public servant.

Persons having prospectuses will please to send on the names of subscribers as soon as possible. We may possibly have omitted sending the paper to some who have subscribed, which we shall be glad to correct when informed.

As we have not had as yet the benefit of exchange papers, the first number of the American will not present as great a variety as our readers may hereafter expect.

The Editors of the "Milton Ledger" and the "Sunbury Gazette," with a disregard for truth entirely unaccountable, have mingled the name of Charles W. Hegins with the Whig ticket for this county. The editors know that he was not placed on that ticket, and therefore the statement is a *willful misrepresentation of a matter of fact, with an intention of deceiving the public*. They also know for they have several published the fact, that Mr. Hegins received the highest number of votes given to any candidate in the democratic Delegation Convention, and that he would have been nominated without opposition, if a few individuals, who pretended to be his friends, had not secretly vituperated his political course, and offered to distribute their minor offices among an almost infinite number of persons. Mr. Hegins' democratic principles are firm and his legislative course has been enlightened and patriotic.

That weak imbecile creature, whose name figure at the head of a paper called the Milton Ledger, simply because the real owner of that press dare not place his own there, has thought proper to commence abusing some of the leading democrats on this side of the river, in the course of which he made an attack upon the editor of this paper, several weeks in advance of its publication.

We will, however, inform him, what his limit of perceptions probably will never enable him to perceive, that in our opinion the duties of an editor are not at all incompatible with the character of a gentleman, and that he must not think all editors are necessarily tools for designing men, simply because he has made himself off. The public will hardly suppose that it will require any combination of talent to publish a sheet equal to the Milton Ledger. From our earliest youth, we have been accustomed to think and act for ourselves. We intend, and we are too vain enough to think we are competent to do so, to make the "American," a respectable and well conducted journal; and if we do not succeed in making it as much superior to the Ledger, in point of intelligence and respectability, as that paper is now below such a standard, we shall retire, and leave the degradation of the press in the hands of such creatures as now conduct that paper.

The Ledger men say that a secret agreement was entered into at the time, between the friends of Mr. Hegins and the friends of Mr. Bound. Now, they know that they were publishing a wilful and deliberate falsehood, and that they never heard a word uttered to that effect. But what is this for the Ledger? We do not calculate to hear them utter one word of truth between this and the election, unless by accident.

It has never been asserted by any friend of C. W. Hegins, or Governor Porter, or a letter to that gentleman, requesting him to be a candidate for the legislature. The editor of the Milton Ledger is distinctly called upon, to state who made such an allegation, and where it was made.

Opposition Press.

We regret that the editors of the Sunbury Gazette cannot view the establishment of this press in any other than a hostile light. We had no desire to injure them, nor did we believe we should do so in the course we have pursued. They say their subscription list has increased. We are glad to hear the fact, and attribute it wholly to competition, which always stimulates to exertion and improvement, and invariably brings about beneficial results.

The Sunbury Gazette has been in existence for some time, but has not, we believe, been as well supported as a press should be. Where the fault lies, we do not presume to say. But we believe there are a sufficient number of persons in this county, now unsupplied with papers, who if they could be induced to subscribe, could support two papers in this place, and support them well. We think that the head of every family should feel it an imperative and salutary duty, to take a well conducted paper. Nothing contributes so much to the spread of intelligence and the enlightening of the mind, as the newspaper press. It begets a habit and taste for reading, which like all other habits is acquired by practice. And we believe, many men in this country have risen to fame and distinction by early habits thus acquired, who would otherwise have groped their way through the world in ignorance and darkness.

We shall endeavor to conduct the "American" in such a spirit and manner, as to induce every person desirous of obtaining a good paper, to subscribe for it. How well we shall succeed, time itself must show.

The State Capitol Gazette and another paper published at a distance from this county, have eulogized the talents and business habits of Mr. Horton, and, perhaps, as they are unacquainted with him, they are excusable. But it would be utterly unparliamentary in the Ledger or Gazette to do so. Knowing that he is grossly incompetent and entirely unfit to represent a free and enlightened community, they have, very properly, preserved a comelike silence on the subject of his fitness for office.

Jesse C. Horton.

This gentleman is the candidate of a faction composed of fragments of all parties, united with the very few in this county, who showed decided symptoms of opposition to the administration of Gov. Porter, and were checked by the overwhelming burst of approbation which the measures of the executive received in this county on the 22d of February last. Those who shout his praises, have not condescended to inform the public what qualifications recommend him to the office. Can he read or write? Probably he can; but he cannot draw up a bill or law; neither can he write a report upon any subject that would be committed to his charge. He does not possess one single requisite to legislation. That he is incapable of delivering his sentiments, (if he should happen to have any) upon any subject, might be considered a minor objection, but his early and late habits have not qualified him for thinking correctly, and if we send him to the legislature, he will necessarily be obliged to ask the aid of a member from some other county, to enable him to further the business of his constituents. In short, we would be obliged to borrow a representative from one of our neighbors.

The Speculating Candidate.

The friend of Jesse C. Horton are praising his election, because they say he is a farmer, and that Charles W. Hegins is a lawyer. We are sorry to strip a jackdaw of his borrowed plumage—but who is it that ever heard or knew any thing of Jesse C. Horton, that did not hear of him or know him as a stage proprietor, or a contractor upon the public works? Who is it that knows him, don't know that ever since he has been in this county, (and that has not been very long,) he has been feeding at the public crib, and that he has received more money from the government, in the shape of "extra pay," for doubtful service, than would have paid twenty members of the legislature? The truth is, Jesse C. Horton, by his speculations and contracts, various kinds, has acquired a handsome fortune, and to which, as a reward, we would advise him to devote his time and attention; while C. W. Hegins is a young man, who has risen by his own merits, and has no farm to support him, but is obliged to earn his livelihood by his profession. The people can judge which is the most deserving of the two, the speculating contractor or the industrious and modest young professional man. The talents of the two men, of course, are not to be compared.

TRUE DEMOCRATS KNOWN BY THEIR WORKS!

The small squad of self-styled and potent would-be democrats in the Forks, who for several years past have been sounding their own praises, it seems, will never cease signifying the democracy of the lower end of the county. They have frequently asserted that they have all the land (and have therefore claimed all the office). To show where the most firm and steadfast democrats are, where democracy has flourished most, we have taken the trouble to examine the official records of the election of 1835 and 1838. The whole democratic majority in 1835 was 1113. Of this amount the Forks gave 513, and the townships this side of the river 570.

Now let us see what these potent democrats had been doing during the three years preceding the election of 1838, when then can judge what effect their measures had in strengthening the party.

In 1838 the whole democratic majority was only 980. Here was a great falling off somewhere. Was it throughout the county? No such thing! The Forks then gave a majority of only 322 a loss in three years of 221 votes. This side of the river then gave a majority of 658 votes; a gain of 188. Thus it will be seen that in 1835 the democratic majority on this side was only 27 more than in the Forks. In 1838 it was greater by 336 or more than

double the amount. Yet with all this evidence before their eyes these "all intelligent" second-hand politicians, whose mental visions and aspirations of patriotism never extend beyond the patronage of some petty office, have the impudence to set themselves up as the leaders of the democratic party, and presume to dictate to the people and tell them whom they must support. The honest yeomanry of this county will frown down with indignation, this attempt of a few petty dictators to thrust upon them a candidate whom they have once rejected.

WHO IS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY?

On the fourth ballot for the committee for this year, in the Democratic County Convention, Charles W. Hegins had 14 votes, C. Horton 11, and John McKenny 6 votes, and after a few more ballots the convention adjourned without making a nomination. This is a plain truth. According to the democratic usage, that the majority shall govern, Mr. Hegins should have been regarded as the candidate of the party. But as Mr. Horton has thought proper, in direct violation of this cardinal principle of democracy, to press a services upon the public, and appeal from the award of the whole county delegation, to a meeting consisting of 35 individuals in McEwensville, convened without any previous notice of their object, and without a public invitation to the people in the lower end of the county to participate in their proceedings, we think we have good authority for saying that he is not the democratic candidate, but the nominee of a faction and an enemy to the party.

Candid Admission—The truth by accident.

The Milton Ledger, in speaking of Gov. Porter, says: "We, as well as a large portion of the democracy of Pennsylvania, did not approve of one of his acts as Governor, and we freely expressed our disapprobation."

The Ledger men are no doubt correct, when they say they did not approve of a single act of Gov. Porter's administration, and of course, according to their own admission, have been opposed to him in every thing he has done; but we think that they are decidedly wrong in saying that a large portion of the democracy of Pennsylvania have been so violent in their opposition to Gov. Porter, as to disapprove of all his acts. The most violent federal print in the country has not extended its opposition so far. The Ledger men must see that they have not been democrats, and that they have been fighting in the federal ranks.

The Banks.

We publish, in another column, the bill respecting the banks, passed by the House of Representatives on the third of April last, together with the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. We do this for the purpose of showing how little reliance can be placed in the assertions of the Milton Ledger and Sunbury Gazette. So far from opposing a reform of the present banking system, Mr. Hegins voted for just such restrictions on the banks as the people desire, and we ask them to read the bill and judge for themselves. It will be recalled that this bill passed two weeks before the Legislature first adjourned; plenty of time for the Senate to have passed the bill, but did not see proper to do it.

Columbia County.

S. F. Healdy, Esq. of Berwick, has been nominated by the democratic convention of Columbia County, as Senator for the district composed of the counties of Columbia and Schuylkill. This nomination renders Mr. Healdy's election certain. Those interested in the mineral regions, the manufacturer and mechanic, will find in Mr. Healdy an able representative of their interests, and will have no occasion to regret the choice made by the convention.

Union County.

Mr. John Snider of Union County, has been nominated by the democratic convention of Northampton and Union counties, for Congress. Mr. Snider is too well known for his firm unwavering democratic principles, to require any comments at our hands. His abilities have never been questioned. His well known popularity renders his election morally certain in this district, where democracy is always triumphant.

A Specimen Book containing a specimen of all kind of type, has been sent from this office for some time. If any person has it, we hope it will be returned in season.—Milton Ledger.

Had not the Ledger men better accuse the Buckeye Blacksmith with carrying off; as his friends say that "he carries the documents with him."

A Word to the Wise, &c.

Our neighbors of the Sunbury Gazette, in "information long and loud," have made sundry charges in relation to the establishment of this paper, the will require at our hands some little comment. We can assure them that we were not actuated in the least by any motives of ill will, or personal hostility, and we think that our contemporaries should rather be congratulatory than otherwise in having received us, willing to do battle in the cause of democracy, however feeble they might deem us to be.

It will be recollected, that when Gov. Porter assumed the duties of his office, the affairs of the commonwealth had reached an alarming crisis. His native energy of character, and determination to pursue a course best calculated to preserve the interests of the people, gradually restored things to order. These difficulties were scarcely surmounted, when the suspension of the banks took place. The governor in his annual message had recommended some wholesome restrictions, to prevent the recurrence of the like evil. Whatever his opinion might have been, in regard to the conduct of the banks, he was unwilling to sacrifice the interests of the people, destroy the credit of the state, and bring universal distress upon the community, by compel-